

First-Term Members of the House of Representatives and Senate, 64th-114th Congresses

Updated March 7, 2016

Congressional Research Service

<https://crsreports.congress.gov>

R41283

Summary

This report provides summary data on the number of Senators and Members of the House of Representatives who first entered Congress between the 64th Congress (1915-1917) and the 114th Congress (2015-2016). First-term membership is divided into two broad categories in each chamber: Members chosen prior to the convening of a Congress, and those chosen after a Congress convenes. The resulting data, combining pre-convening and post-convening first-term Members, provide a count of all Members who served a first term in the House or Senate.

Since the convening of the 64th Congress, 4,201 individuals have entered the House of Representatives for their first, or “freshman,” terms as Representatives. An additional 28 have begun service as Delegates or Resident Commissioners. During the same period, 844 individuals began their first terms in the Senate.

Data on pre-convening first-term Members provide partial insight into the extent of membership turnover in the House and Senate since 1915. In both chambers, the data suggest that the overall number of first-term Members elected to Congress who take their seats at the convening of a new Congress has declined since the 64th Congress. This appears to be consistent with findings that argue that the duration of Members’ careers has been increasing in the past century. Taken on their own, post-convening first-term Member data do not reveal clear patterns within individual Congresses, or over time. This is due in part to the wide range of reasons that a seat in the House and Senate may become vacant in the course of a Congress, and the circumstances under which it may be filled.

Contents

Introduction	1
Turnover	3
House Turnover	3
Senate Turnover	4
Data Tables	6

Figures

Figure 1. House of Representatives, Change in Pre-Convening, First-Term Membership, 64 th -114 th Congresses.....	3
Figure 2. Senate, Change in Pre-Convening, First-Term Membership, 64 th -114 th Congresses	5

Tables

Table 1. House of Representatives, Greatest Change in Pre-Convening, First-Term Membership, 64 th -114 th Congresses	4
Table 2. House of Representatives, Least Change in Pre-Convening, First-Term Membership, 64 th -114 th Congresses	4
Table 3. Senate, Greatest Change in First-Term, Pre-Convening Membership, 64 th -114 th Congresses.....	5
Table 4. Senate, Least Change in First-Term, Pre-Convening Membership, 64 th -114 th Congresses.....	6
Table 5. Membership Change in the House and Senate, 64 th -114 th Congresses	6
Table 6. First-Term Senators, 64 th -114 th Congresses	9
Table 7. First-Term Representatives, 64 th -114 th Congresses.....	12
Table 8. Members of the House Serving a First Term as Delegates or Resident Commissioner, 64 th -114 th Congresses	15

Contacts

Author Information.....	16
Acknowledgments	16

Introduction

This report provides summary data on the number of Senators and Members of the House who first entered Congress between the 64th Congress (1915-1917) and the 114th Congress (2015-2016).¹ Since the convening of the 64th Congress, 4,201 individuals have entered the House of Representatives for their first, or “freshman,” terms as a Representative. An additional 28 have begun service as a Delegate or Resident Commissioner. During the same period, 844 individuals began their first terms in the Senate.²

First-term membership is divided into two broad categories in each chamber: Members chosen prior to the convening of a Congress, and those chosen after a Congress convenes. The “pre-convening” category includes Members who were elected in the general election, and in any special elections held prior to the convening of a Congress.³ The 64th Congress was chosen as the starting point for data collection because it was the first Congress for which Senators were chosen by direct popular election. This provides a single date upon which most Members in both chambers are chosen to serve prior to the convening of a Congress. In the Senate,⁴ the pre-convening category also includes any Senators who were appointed to the Senate prior to the convening of a new Congress.⁵

The “post-convening” category includes Members who joined either chamber after the convening of a Congress. Means by which seats may be filled by a post-convening Member in either chamber include special elections held after a Congress convenes⁶ or electoral challenges that

¹ Data for the 114th Congress are current as of the date of publication.

² Detailed data identifying the number of first-term Members of the House and Senate by name, chamber, Congress, party, and timing of election (House and Senate) or appointment (Senate only) are available to congressional offices upon request.

³ An example of this type of election came prior to the convening of the 65th Congress (1917-1919), when Representative Charles Brand of Georgia was first elected to the House by a special election held on January 11, 1917. Representative Brand took the seat left vacant by the death of Representative Samuel Tribble, who had won reelection but died before being sworn in. See U.S. Congress, House, *Biographical Directory of the United States Congress 1774–2005: The Continental Congress, September 5, 1774, to October 21, 1788, and The Congress Of The United States From The First Through the One Hundred Eighth Congresses March 4, 1789, to January 3, 2005, Inclusive* (hereinafter, *Biographical Directory of Congress*), 108th Cong., 2nd sess., H.Doc. 108-222 (Washington: GPO, 2005), p.297, at <http://www.gpo.gov/fdsys/pkg/GPO-CDOC-108hdoc222/pdf/GPO-CDOC-108hdoc222-3-65.pdf>. The entire document is available at <http://www.gpo.gov/fdsys/pkg/GPO-CDOC-108hdoc222/pdf/GPO-CDOC-108hdoc222-3.pdf>. An updated, searchable version of the *Biographical Directory of Congress* is available at <http://bioguide.congress.gov/biosearch/biosearch.asp>.

⁴ For information and analysis on filling vacancies in the Senate, see CRS Report R40421, *Filling U.S. Senate Vacancies: Perspectives and Contemporary Developments*, by Thomas H. Neale.

⁵ One such example is the appointment of Nathan Lynn Bachman of Tennessee, who was appointed to the United States Senate after the resignation of Senator Cordell Hull. Senator Bachman was appointed on February 28, 1933, before the convening of Congress on March 9, 1933. See *Biographical Directory of Congress*, p. 347, at <http://www.gpo.gov/fdsys/pkg/GPO-CDOC-108hdoc222/pdf/GPO-CDOC-108hdoc222-3-73.pdf>.

⁶ An example of this occurred during the 89th Congress (1965-1966), when Representative Jerome Waldie of California was first elected to the House on June 7, 1966, following the death of Representative John Finley Baldwin, Jr. on March 9, 1966. See *Biographical Directory of Congress*, p. 431, at <http://www.gpo.gov/fdsys/pkg/GPO-CDOC-108hdoc222/pdf/GPO-CDOC-108hdoc222-3-73.pdf>.

result in a new Member being seated.⁷ In the Senate, a first-term Member may also join the chamber through appointment or special election.⁸

Members whose congressional service in one chamber is not consecutive are counted as first-term Members in the first instance of their service as a Member, if that term occurred between the 64th and 114th Congresses. For example, a Representative who served in the 87th Congress (1961-1962), and 89th Congress (1965-1966), but not the 88th Congress (1963-1964), would be counted as a first-term Representative only for the 87th Congress. Members with service in the House and Senate are listed in each capacity in which they served a first term,⁹ if those terms occurred between the 64th and 114th Congresses.¹⁰

The resulting data, combining pre-convening and post-convening first-term Members, provide a count of all Members who served a first term in the House or Senate. Data on pre-convening first-term Members provide partial insight into the extent of membership turnover in the House and Senate since 1915, and are discussed in greater detail below. Post-convening first-term Member data do not reveal clear patterns within individual Congresses, or over time. This is due in part to the wide range of reasons that a seat in the House and Senate may become vacant in the course of a Congress, and the circumstances under which it may be filled.

Data describing the number and partisan breakdown of first-term membership in the Senate are provided in the “Data Tables” section in **Table 6**. Data describing first-term Representatives are

⁷ In the House, instances of successful challenges have been rare, occurring eight times between the 64th and 114th Congresses (1915-2016), with none occurring after the 75th Congress (1937-1938). For example, following the 1936 general election, the New Hampshire Secretary of State certified that Representative Arthur Jenks had won election, after a recount, by 30 votes. Representative Jenks presented his credentials as a Representative –elect, took the oath of office, and served from January 3, 1937, until June 9, 1938. He is counted as a pre-convening first-term Member. A House Committee on Elections in 1938 reviewed the results of the election and found that Representative Jenks’ opponent, Alphonse Roy, won the election and deserved to be seated. The House concurred in this finding, and Representative Roy was sworn in on June 9, 1938. Representative Roy is counted as a post-convening first-term Member for the 75th Congress. See *Biographical Directory of Congress*, p. 357 at <http://www.gpo.gov/fdsys/pkg/GPO-CDOC-108hdoc222/pdf/GPO-CDOC-108hdoc222-3-75.pdf>.

The only example of a successful contested Senate seat since the introduction of direct elections to that chamber occurred in the 69th Congress (1925-1927). Senator Smith Brookhart of Iowa was certified the winner of the 1924 election and served in the 69th Congress from the day the Senate convened on March 4, 1925, until April 12, 1926, when his election was successfully challenged and he was removed. Senator Daniel Steck was subsequently sworn in to fill the seat, and is counted as a post-convening senator. See *Biographical Directory of Congress*, p. 321 at <http://www.gpo.gov/fdsys/pkg/GPO-CDOC-108hdoc222/pdf/GPO-CDOC-108hdoc222-3-75.pdf>.

⁸ Due to the differences in state laws regarding the appointment or election of individuals to fill a U.S. Senate vacancy, there have been instances of two or more people holding the same Senate seat in the course of a Congress. For example, in the 77th Congress (1941-1942), Senator James Byrnes of North Carolina resigned on July 8, 1941 upon his appointment as an Associate Justice of the Supreme Court. On July 22, 1941, Alva Lumpkin was appointed to the Senate seat by the governor of North Carolina and was sworn in. On August 1, 1941, Lumpkin died, and a new Senator, Roger Peace, was appointed on August 6, 1941. On November 6, 1941, Burnet Maybank won a special election and was sworn into office. Senators Lumpkin, Peace, and Maybank were all counted as post-convening first-term Senators. See *Biographical Directory of Congress*, p. 371 at <http://www.gpo.gov/fdsys/pkg/GPO-CDOC-108hdoc222/pdf/GPO-CDOC-108hdoc222-3-77.pdf>.

⁹ Prior to the 64th Congress, some Members served as a Delegate, and then as a Representative after the territory they represented was admitted to the Union as a state. (The data collected do not identify any Members who served as both Delegate and Representative in the 64th Congress or later.)

¹⁰ For example, prior to his service in the Senate, Edward Lewis (Bob) Bartlett of Alaska served as a Delegate in the House. Senator Bartlett is counted as a first-term Delegate for the 79th Congress (1945-1946), and as a first-term Senator for the 86th Congress (1959-1960).

available in **Table 7**. **Table 8** in the same section provides information for Members of the House serving as a Delegate or Resident Commissioner.

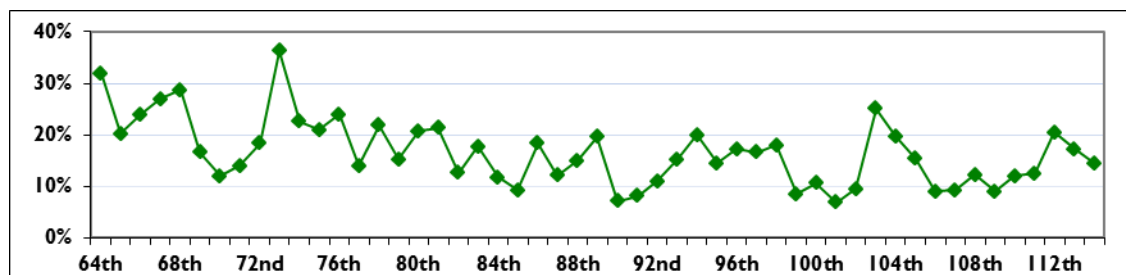
Turnover

Data on pre-convening first-term Members provide insight into the extent of membership turnover in the House and Senate. **Table 5** in the “Data Tables” section summarizes the number of pre-convening Members entering the House and Senate at the beginning of a new Congress, and as a percentage of the seats in each chamber. These data identify most of the turnover in each chamber, but they may not identify all of the changes in every Congress, since they only reflect the number of Members who served their first term in the chamber. Some Members who had prior service that is not consecutive may have been reelected to the House, or reelected or appointed to the Senate.¹¹ In those circumstances, the data in **Table 5** may understate the extent of change in some Congresses.

House Turnover

Since the 64th Congress, the average turnover in the House with each election has been 72 seats,¹² or 16.57%. The election with the greatest change occurred in 1932, resulting in a turnover of 158 seats, or 36.32% of the Representatives between the 72nd Congress (1931-1933) and the 73rd Congress (1933-1934). The smallest pre-convening turnover among Representatives in the House occurred in the 101st Congress (1989-1990), with a change in 30 seats, or 6.90%. **Figure 1** provides a graphic representation of the percentage change in House membership between the 64th Congress and the 114th Congress. The data suggest that while there is no consistent pattern of change from Congress to Congress, the overall number of new, pre-convening, first-term Representatives has declined. This appears to be consistent with some academic findings that argue that the durations of Members’ careers have been increasing in the past century.¹³

Figure 1. House of Representatives, Change in Pre-Convening, First-Term Membership, 64th-114th Congresses



Source: *Biographical Directory of Congress*, CRS calculations.

Notes: Percentage change in the number of Representatives. Excludes Delegates and the Resident Commissioner.

Table 1 provides data for the House on the number of seats and percentage change of the five Congresses that saw the greatest change in pre-convening Representatives between the 64th and 114th Congresses. With one exception, the 103rd Congress (1993-1994), these changes occurred in

¹¹ Data on Members whose service was not consecutive are not readily available.

¹² This figure has been rounded to reflect a whole seat.

¹³ See, for example, John R. Hibbing, “Careerism in Congress: For Better or For Worse?,” in *Congress Reconsidered*, ed. Lawrence C. Dodd and Bruce I. Oppenheimer, 5th ed. (Washington: CQ Press, 1993), pp. 67-88.

Congresses convening prior to the 74th Congress (1935-1936). **Table 2** provides data on the number of seats and percentage change of the six Congresses that saw the least change between the 64th and 114th Congresses. The smallest pre-convening turnover among Representatives in the House occurred in the 101st Congress (1989-1990), with a change in 30 seats, or 6.90%. All of the smallest changes occurred after the 89th Congress (1965-1966). The distribution of greater changes occurring earlier in the period between the 64th-114th Congresses, and smaller changes happening in the later period may also support contentions regarding the duration of Representatives' careers. Data describing the number and partisan distribution of first-term Representatives are provided in **Table 7**. **Table 8** provides similar information for Members of the House serving as a Delegate or Resident Commissioner.

Table 1. House of Representatives, Greatest Change in Pre-Convening, First-Term Membership, 64th-114th Congresses

Congress	Seats	%
73 rd	158	36.32%
64 th	139	31.95%
68 th	125	28.74%
67 th	117	26.90%
103 rd	109	25.06%

Source: *Biographical Directory of Congress*, CRS calculations.

Notes: House percentages based on 435 seats for Representatives in all Congresses. Data may understate membership change because it does not account for Members whose service is not consecutive.

Table 2. House of Representatives, Least Change in Pre-Convening, First-Term Membership, 64th-114th Congresses

Congress	Seats	%
106 th and 109 th	39	8.97%
99 th	37	8.51%
91 st	35	8.05%
90 th	31	7.13%
101 st	30	6.90%

Source: *Biographical Directory of Congress*, CRS calculations.

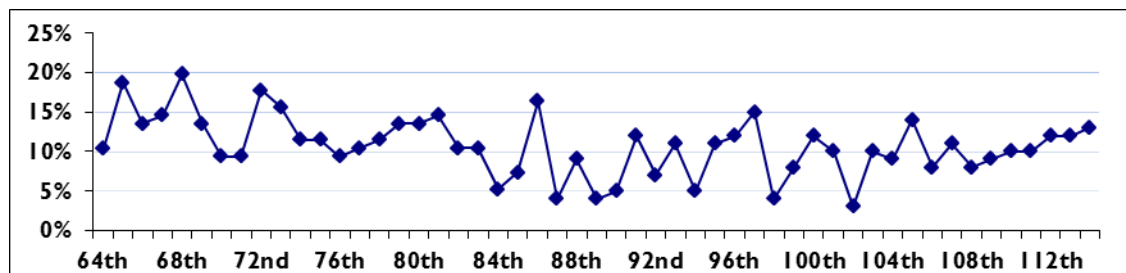
Notes: House percentages based on 435 seats for Representatives in all Congresses. Data may understate membership change because it does not account for Members whose service is not consecutive.

Senate Turnover

As shown in **Table 5**, in the “Data Tables” section, since the 64th Congress, the average number of pre-convening first-term Senators each Congress has been 10. **Table 6** shows that the 79th Congress (1945-1946) produced the greatest change in membership with 33 new Senators, 34.38%, taking seats in the chamber in the course of the Congress. **Figure 2** provides a graphic representation of the percentage change in first-term Senate membership between the 64th Congress and the 114th Congress. The data suggest that while there is no consistent pattern of change from Congress to Congress, the overall number of pre-convening, first-term Senators has

declined since the 64th Congress. Changes in Member career patterns in the Senate may explain some of the change.

Figure 2. Senate, Change in Pre-Convening, First-Term Membership, 64th-114th Congresses



Source: Biographical Directory of Congress, CRS calculations.

Table 3 provides data on the number of Senate seats and percentage change of the five Congresses that saw greatest change between the 64th and 114th Congresses. All of those Congresses occurred before the 87th Congress (1961-1962). The smallest turnover of pre-convening Senators occurred in the 102nd Congress (1991-1992), with a change of three seats. In the 73rd Congress (1932-1933), a 15-seat change amounted to a percentage change of 15.63%, since the Senate had 96 seats. **Table 4** provides data on the number of seats and percentage change of the seven Congresses that saw the least change between the 64th and 114th Congresses. Smaller changes appear to be more evenly distributed through the latter half of the Congresses observed. This may be explained in part by electoral patterns. While the entire House stands for election every two years,¹⁴ only one-third of the seats in the Senate are subject to election in the same period; barring change in membership for other reasons, this assures that two-thirds of Senate membership will remain unchanged. Data describing the first-term membership of the Senate are provided in **Table 6**.

Table 3. Senate, Greatest Change in First-Term, Pre-Convening Membership, 64th-114th Congresses

Congress	Seats	%
65 th	18	18.75%
72 nd	17	17.71%
86 th	16	16.33%
97 th	15	15%
73 rd	15	15.63% ^a

Source: Biographical Directory of Congress, CRS calculations.

Notes: Senate percentages based on 96 seats in the 65th, 72nd, and 73rd Congresses (48 states), 98 seats in the 86th Congress (49 states), and 100 seats (50 states) in the 97th Congresses. Data may understate membership change because it does not account for Members whose service is not consecutive.

- a. In the 73rd Congress (1933-1934), a 15-seat change amounted to a percentage change of 15.63% since the Senate had 96 seats.

¹⁴ The Resident Commissioner for Puerto Rico serves a four-year term.

Table 4. Senate, Least Change in First-Term, Pre-Convening Membership, 64th-114th Congresses

Congress	Seats	%
84 th	5	5.21% ^a
90 th , 94 th	5	5%
87 th , 89 th , 98 th	4	4%
102 nd	3	3%

Source: *Biographical Directory of Congress*, CRS calculations.

Notes: Senate percentages based on 96 seats in the 84th Congress (48 states), and 100 seats (50 states) in the 86th and 97th Congresses. Data may understate membership change because they do not account for Members whose service is not consecutive.

- a. In the 84th Congress (1955-1956), a five-seat change amounted to a percentage change of 5.21% since the Senate had 96 seats.

Data Tables

Table 5. Membership Change in the House and Senate, 64th-114th Congresses

Based on Members Selected Prior to Convening to Join Each Chamber for Their First Terms

Congress	House		Senate	
	Seats ^a	%	Seats ^b	%
64 th	139	31.95%	10	10.42%
65 th	88	20.23%	18	18.75%
66 th	104	23.91%	13	13.54%
67 th	117	26.90%	14	14.58%
68 th	125	28.74%	19	19.79%
69 th	72	16.55%	13	13.54%
70 th	52	11.95%	9	9.38%
71 st	61	14.02%	9	9.38%
72 nd	80	18.39%	17	17.71%
73 rd	158	36.32%	15	15.63%
74 th	98	22.53%	11	11.46%
75 th	91	20.92%	11	11.46%
76 th	104	23.91%	9	9.38%
77 th	61	14.02%	10	10.42%
78 th	95	21.84%	11	11.46%
79 th	66	15.17%	13	13.54%
80 th	90	20.69%	13	13.54%
81 st	93	21.38%	14	14.58%
82 nd	55	12.64%	10	10.42%

Congress	House		Senate	
	Seats ^a	%	Seats ^b	%
83 rd	77	17.70%	10	10.42%
84 th	51	11.72%	5	5.21%
85 th	40	9.20%	7	7.29%
86 th	80	18.35%	16	16.33%
87 th	53	12.13%	4	4%
88 th	65	14.94%	9	9%
89 th	85	19.54%	4	4%
90 th	31	7.13%	5	5%
91 st	35	8.05%	12	12%
92 nd	48	11.03%	7	7%
93 rd	66	15.17%	11	11%
94 th	87	20.00%	5	5%
95 th	63	14.48%	11	11%
96 th	75	17.24%	12	12%
97 th	72	16.55%	15	15%
98 th	78	17.93%	4	4%
99 th	37	8.51%	8	8%
100 th	46	10.57%	12	12%
101 st	30	6.90%	10	10%
102 nd	41	9.43%	3	3%
103 rd	109	25.06%	10	10%
104 th	86	19.77%	9	9%
105 th	67	15.40%	14	14%
106 th	39	8.97%	8	8%
107 th	40	9.20%	11	11%
108 th	53	12.18%	8	8%
109 th	39	8.97%	9	9%
110 th	52	11.95%	10	10%
111 th	54	12.41%	10	10%
112 th	91	20.92%	12	12%
113 th	75	17.24%	12	12%
114 th	63	14.48%	13	13%
Average	72 ^c	16.57%	10 ^c	10.66%

Source: *Biographical Directory of Congress*, CRS calculations.

Notes: House percentages based on 435 seats for Representatives in all Congresses except the 86th Congress, 436 seats, and the 87th Congress, 437 seats (temporary increases to accommodate new Representatives from Alaska in the 86th and 87th Congresses and Hawaii in the 87th Congress, due to the admission of those states to

the Union). Senate percentages based on 96 seats in the 64th-85th Congresses (48 states), 98 seats in the 86th Congress (49 states), and 100 seats (50 states) in the 87th-114th Congresses. Data may understate membership change because they do not account for Members whose service is not consecutive.

- a. Number of Representatives serving their first term at the time Congress convenes. Excludes Delegates and the Resident Commissioner. Excludes all Members of the House who join as a consequence of special election held after convening.
- b. Number of Senators serving their first term at the time Congress convenes. Excludes all Senators who join after convening.
- c. Rounded to reflect a whole number.

Table 6. First-Term Senators, 64th-114th Congresses

Congress	First-Term Pre-Convening Senators				First-Term, Post-Convening Senators				Total First- Term Senators
	Democratic	Republican	Other	Total	Democratic	Republican	Other	Total	
64 th	7	3	0	10	2	2	0	4	14
65 th	8	10	0	18	7	6	0	13	31
66 th	5	8	0	13	3	2	0	5	18
67 th	3	11	0	14	4	8	0	12	26
68 th	11	6	2	19	0	4	0	4	23
69 th	3	10	0	13	2	3	0	5	18
70 th	6	3	0	9	1	7	0	8	17
71 st	1	8	0	9	5	9	0	14	23
72 nd	14	3	0	17	3	1	0	4	21
73 rd	15	0	0	15	6	2	0	8	23
74 th	11	0	0	11	9	2	1	12	23
75 th	8	2	1	11	5	1	0	6	17
76 th	3	6	0	9	4	4	0	8	17
77 th	4	6	0	10	10	3	0	13	23
78 th	1	10	0	11	3	4	0	7	18
79 th	8	5	0	13	14	6	0	20	33
80 th	2	11	0	13	4	1	0	5	18
81 st	11	3	0	14	8	4	0	12	26
82 nd	3	7	0	10	2	5	0	7	17
83 rd	6	4	0	10	7	10	0	17	27
84 th	3	2	0	5	3	1	0	4	9

Congress	First-Term Pre-Convening Senators				First-Term, Post-Convening Senators				Total First- Term Senators
	Democratic	Republican	Other	Total	Democratic	Republican	Other	Total	
85 th	5	2	0	7	5	1	0	6	13
86 th	13	3	0	16	4	1	0	5	21
87 th	2	2	0	4	3	7	0	10	14
88 th	7	2	0	9	6	0	0	6	15
89 th	3	1	0	4	3	1	0	4	8
90 th	0	5	0	5	1	3	0	4	9
91 st	4	8	0	12	2	2	0	4	16
92 nd	2	4	1	7	4	1	0	5	12
93 rd	6	5	0	11	3	3	0	6	17
94 th	5	0	0	5	3	3	0	6	11
95 th	6	5	0	11	5	6	0	11	22
96 th	7	5	0	12	1	3	0	4	16
97 th	2	13	0	15	0	2	0	2	17
98 th	1	3	0	4	0	1	0	1	5
99 th	6	2	0	8	0	1	0	1	9
100 th	10	2	0	12	0	1	0	1	13
101 st	5	5	0	10	1	2	0	3	13
102 nd	1	2	0	3	5	1	0	6	9
103 rd	5	5	0	10	2	3	0	5	15
104 th	0	9	0	9	1	2	0	3	12
105 th	6	8	0	14	0	0	0	0	14
106 th	4	4	0	8	1	1	0	2	10
107 th	8	3	0	11	1	3	1	5	16

Congress	First-Term Pre-Convening Senators				First-Term, Post-Convening Senators				Total First- Term Senators
	Democratic	Republican	Other	Total	Democratic	Republican	Other	Total	
108 th	2	6	0	8	0	0	0	0	8
109 th	2	7	0	9	1	0	0	1	10
110 th	8	1	1	10	0	2	0	2	12
111 th	8	2	0	10	6	5	0	11	21
112 th	1	11	0	12	0	0	0	0	12
113 th	8	3	1	12	5	1	0	6	18
114 th a	1	12	0	13	0	0	0	0	13

Source: *Biographical Directory of Congress*, CRS calculations.

Notes: These data may understate the turnover in seats for some Congresses, since some Members with prior, noncontinuous service may have been reelected or appointed to the Senate. Data identifying the services of Members who served discontinuous terms are not readily available.

a. Through date of publication.

Table 7. First-Term Representatives, 64th-114th Congresses

Congress	Pre-Convening First-Term Representatives				Post-Convening First-Term Representatives				Total First-Term Representatives
	Democratic	Republican	Other	Total	Democratic	Republican	Other	Totals	
64 th	36	99	4	139	4	3	0	7	146
65 th	39	48	1	88	5	8	0	13	101
66 th	35	68	1	104	10	8	1	19	123
67 th	27	90	0	117	6	10	0	16	133
68 th	81	42	2	125	3	3	0	6	131
69 th	19	53	0	72	1	3	0	4	76
70 th	23	29	0	52	3	6	0	9	61
71 st	13	48	0	61	13	9	1	23	84
72 nd	58	20	2	80	8	2	0	10	90
73 rd	128	26	4	158	10	3	0	13	171
74 th	75	20	3	98	7	2	0	9	107
75 th	73	14	4	91	9	6	0	15	106
76 th	30	74	0	104	15	9	0	24	128
77 th	33	28	0	61	11	7	0	18	79
78 th	37	57	1	95	7	10	0	17	112
79 th	49	17	0	66	9	6	0	15	81
80 th	28	62	0	90	9	8	1	18	108
81 st	80	13	0	93	5	5	1	11	104
82 nd	17	37	1	55	7	7	0	14	69
83 rd	30	47	0	77	7	2	0	9	86
84 th	34	16	1	51	2	0	0	2	53
85 th	19	21	0	40	7	3	0	10	50

Congress	Pre-Convening First-Term Representatives				Post-Convening First-Term Representatives				Total First-Term Representatives
	Democratic	Republican	Other	Total	Democratic	Republican	Other	Totals	
86 th	60	19	1	80	4	6	0	10	90
87 th	17	36	0	53	10	3	0	13	66
88 th	33	30	2	65	5	6	0	11	76
89 th	65	19	1	85	6	2	0	8	93
90 th	10	21	0	31	1	3	0	4	35
91 st	18	17	0	35	7	7	0	14	49
92 nd	28	20	0	48	4	6	0	10	58
93 rd	24	42	0	66	7	3	0	10	76
94 th	71	16	0	87	6	3	0	9	96
95 th	43	19	1	63	2	4	0	6	69
96 th	41	34	0	75	4	3	0	7	82
97 th	21	51	0	72	6	3	0	9	81
98 th	54	24	0	78	6	2	0	8	86
99 th	9	28	0	37	5	1	0	6	43
100 th	25	21	0	46	5	3	0	8	54
101 st	15	15	0	30	9	3	0	12	42
102 nd	22	18	1	41	5	3	0	8	49
103 rd	62	47	0	109	3	5	0	8	117
104 th	13	73	0	86	4	3	0	7	93
105 th	40	27	0	67	5	4	0	9	76
106 th	22	17	0	39	1	2	0	3	42
107 th	12	28	0	40	3	6	0	9	49
108 th	20	33	0	53	2	1	0	3	56

Congress	Pre-Convening First-Term Representatives				Post-Convening First-Term Representatives				Total First-Term Representatives
	Democratic	Republican	Other	Total	Democratic	Republican	Other	Totals	
109 th	16	23	0	39	1	4	0	5	44
110 th	39	13	0	52	8	4	0	12	64
111 th	31	23	0	54	7	4	0	10	64
112 th	9	80	0	89	8	2	0	10	99
113 th	42	33	0	75	5	6	0	11	86
114 th ^a	18	45	0	63	0	3	0	3	66

Source: *Biographical Directory of Congress*, CRS calculations.

Notes: Pre-Convening First-Term Representatives may be used as an indication of membership turnover in the House between Congresses. These data may understate the turnover in seats for some Congresses, since some Members with prior, noncontinuous service may have been reelected to the House. Data identifying the services of Members who served discontinuous terms are not readily available.

a. Through date of publication.

Table 8. Members of the House Serving a First Term as Delegates or Resident Commissioner, 64th-114th Congresses

Congress	Pre-Convening First Term Members				Post-Convening First Term Members				Total First Term Members
	Democratic	Republican	Other	Total	Democratic	Republican	Other	Total	
64 th	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
65 th	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
66 th	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
67 th	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	2
68 th	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
69 th	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
70 th	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
71 st	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
72 nd	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
73 rd	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	2
74 th	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
75 th	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
76 th	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
77 th	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
78 th	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
79 th	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
80 th	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
81 st	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
82 nd	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
83 rd	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1
84 th	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
85 th	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
86 th	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
87 th	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
88 th	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
89 th	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
90 th	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
91 st	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
92 nd	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	1
93 rd	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	2
94 th	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
95 th	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
96 th	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	1

Congress	Pre-Convening First Term Members				Post-Convening First Term Members				Total First Term Members
	Democratic	Republican	Other	Total	Democratic	Republican	Other	Total	
97 th	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
98 th	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
99 th	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
100 th	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
101 st	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
102 nd	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
103 rd	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
104 th	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1
105 th	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
106 th	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
107 th	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
108 th	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
109 th	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
110 th	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
111 th	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1
112 th	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
113 th	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
114 th a	1	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	2

Source: *Biographical Directory of Congress*, CRS calculations.

Notes: For more information on congressional Delegates and the Resident Commissioner, see CRS Report R40555, *Delegates to the U.S. Congress: History and Current Status*, by Christopher M. Davis; and CRS Report R40170, *Parliamentary Rights of the Delegates and Resident Commissioner from Puerto Rico*, by Christopher M. Davis.

a. Through date of publication.

Author Information

Jennifer E. Manning
Senior Research Librarian

R. Eric Petersen
Specialist in American National Government

Acknowledgments

Parker H. Reynolds, formerly an Analyst in American National Government, was an original coauthor of this report. Jacobo Licon, former CRS intern, collected data for this report. Amber Hope Wilhelm, Graphics Specialist, assisted in the development of figures.

Disclaimer

This document was prepared by the Congressional Research Service (CRS). CRS serves as nonpartisan shared staff to congressional committees and Members of Congress. It operates solely at the behest of and under the direction of Congress. Information in a CRS Report should not be relied upon for purposes other than public understanding of information that has been provided by CRS to Members of Congress in connection with CRS's institutional role. CRS Reports, as a work of the United States Government, are not subject to copyright protection in the United States. Any CRS Report may be reproduced and distributed in its entirety without permission from CRS. However, as a CRS Report may include copyrighted images or material from a third party, you may need to obtain the permission of the copyright holder if you wish to copy or otherwise use copyrighted material.